

FIG. 1

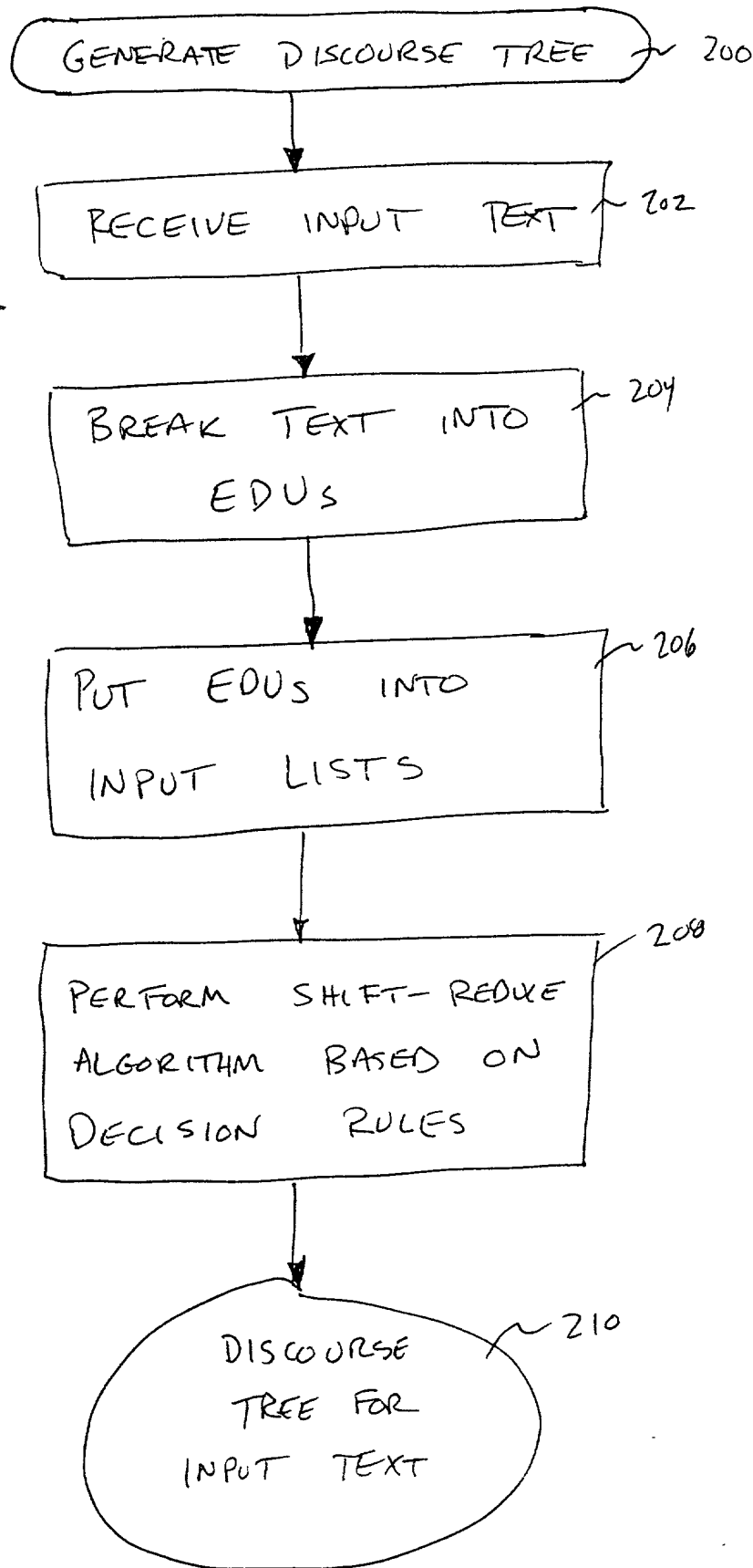


FIG. 2

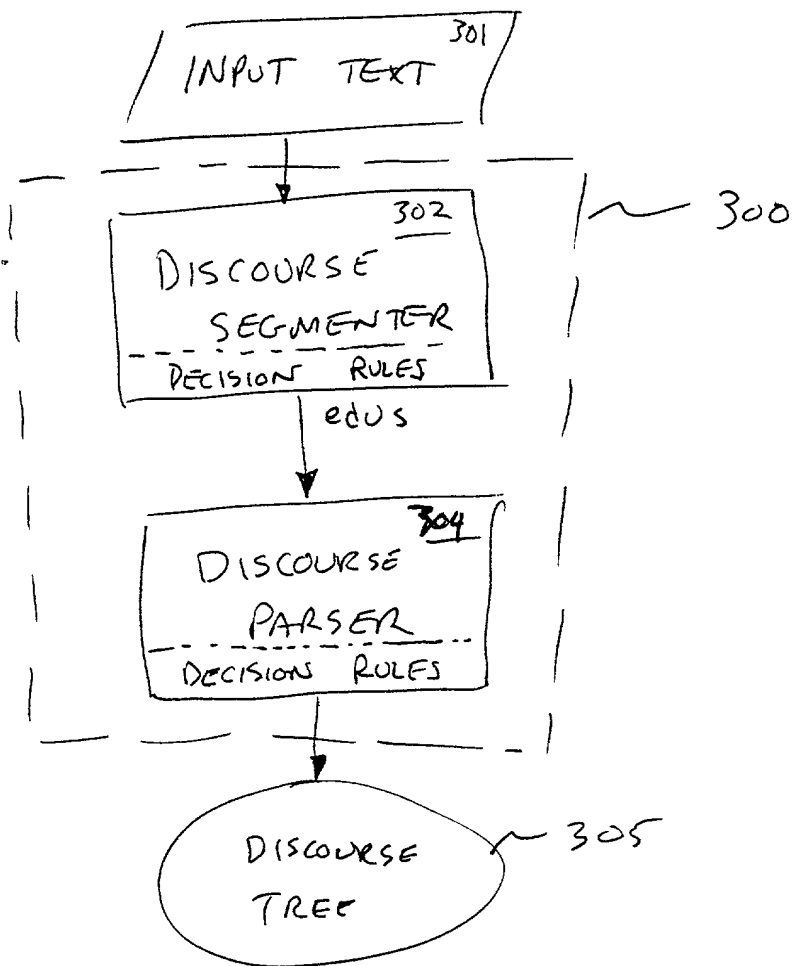
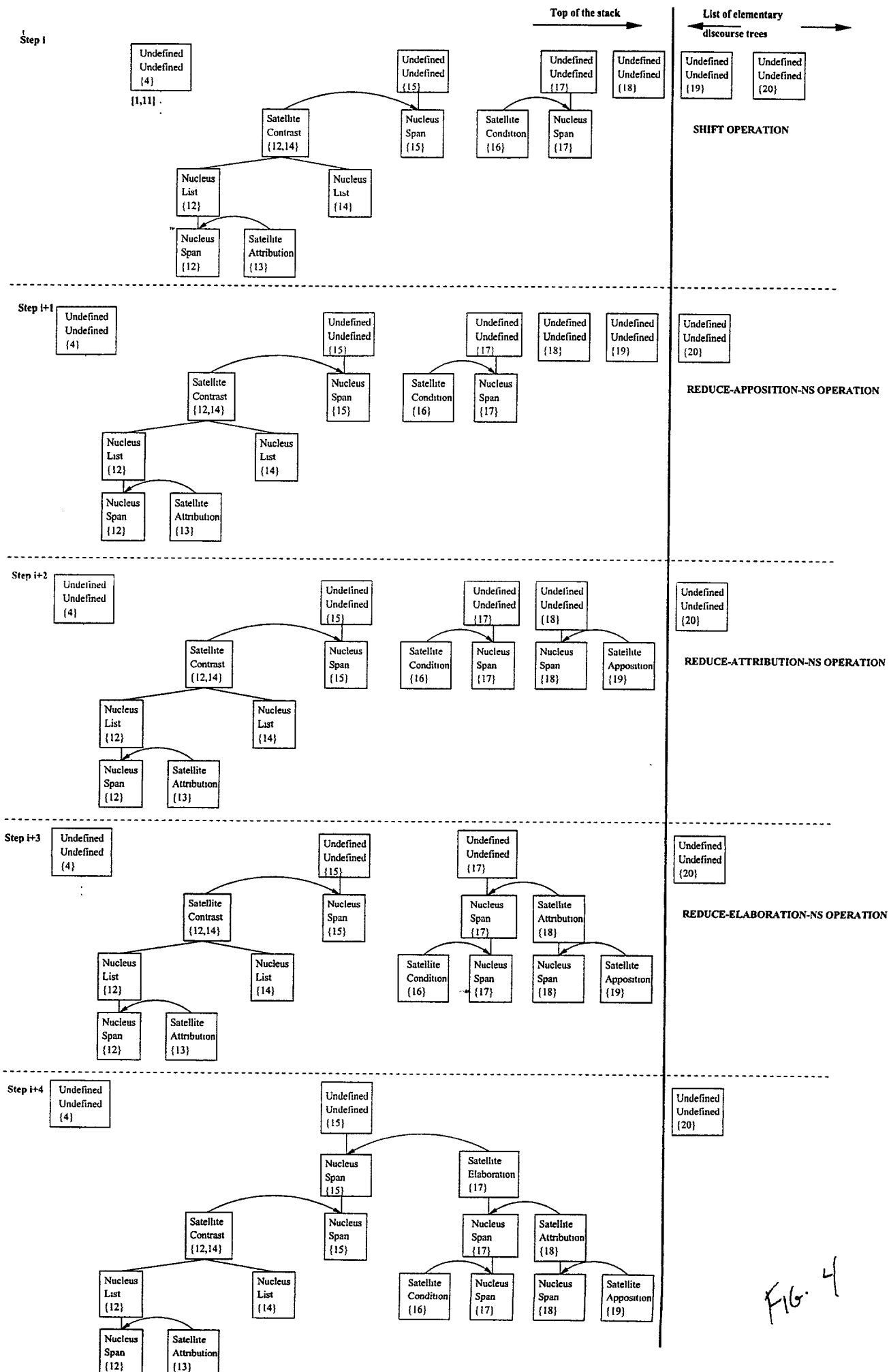


FIG. 3



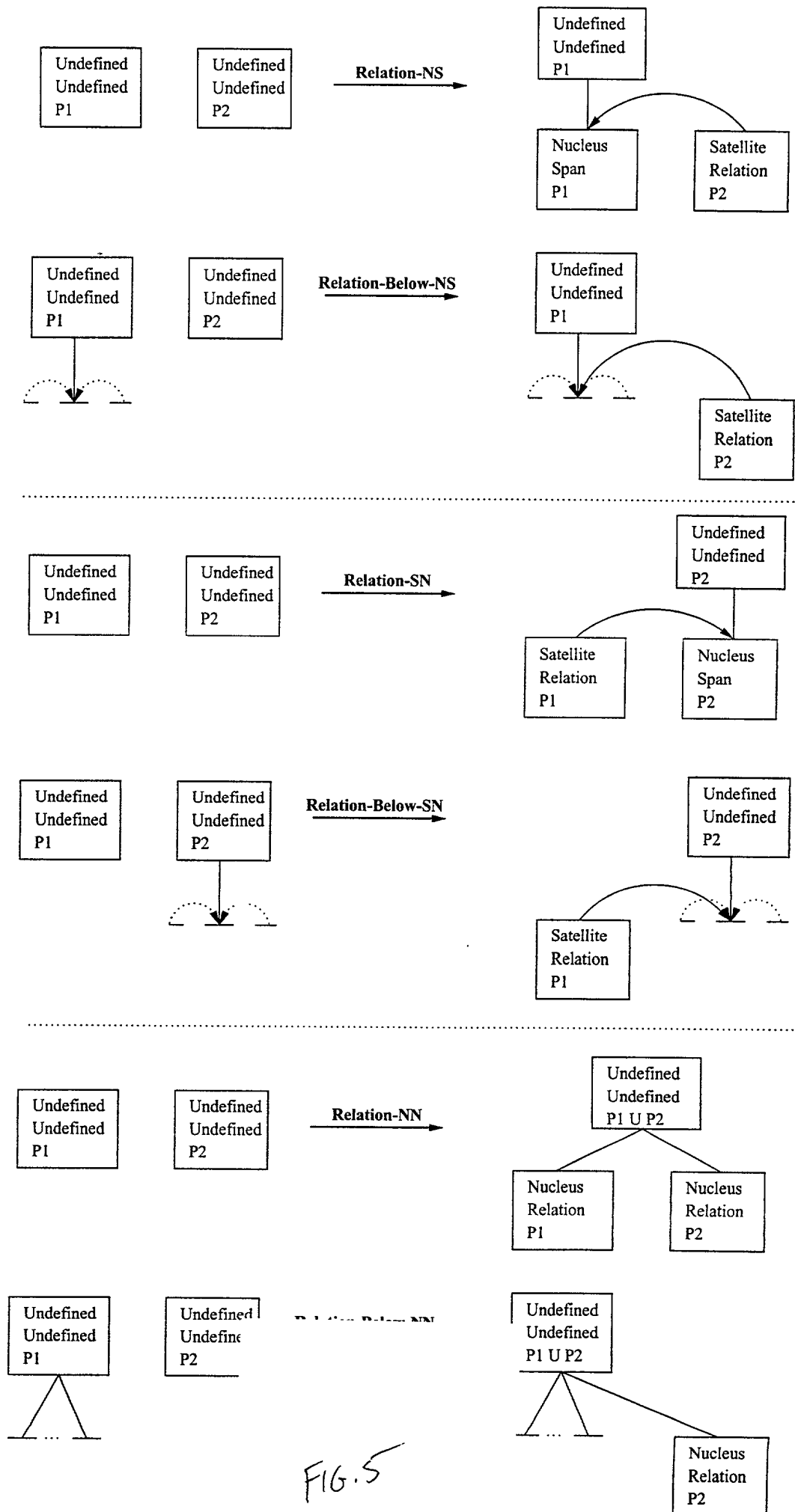


FIG. 5

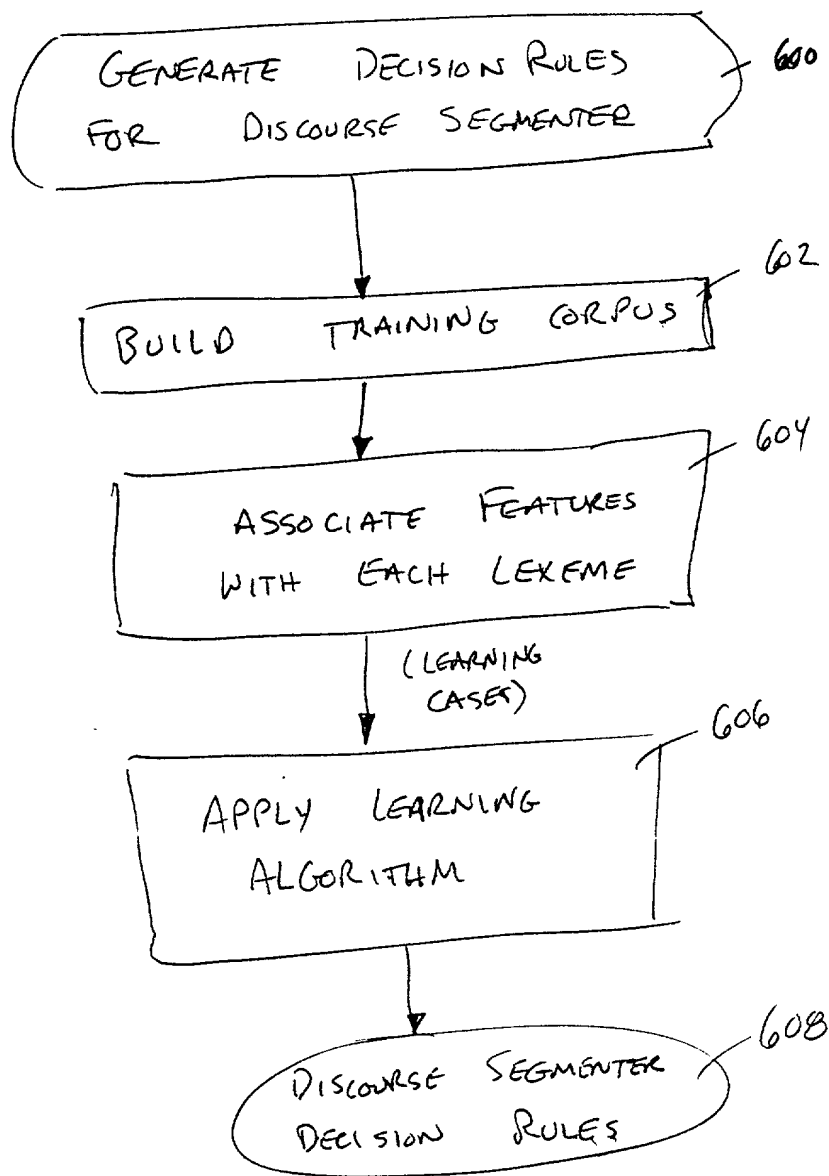


FIG. 6

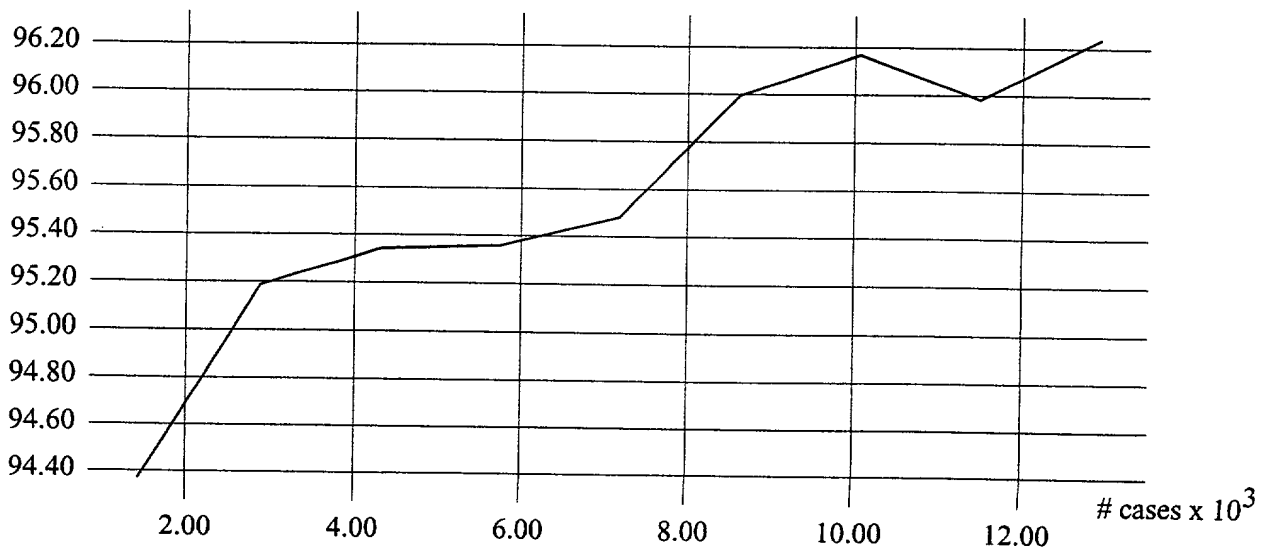
- Rule 1: **if** $\text{pos}(-1) = "("$ \wedge $\text{previous-marker} = "("$
 then *end-paren*
- Rule 2: **if** $\text{pos}(-1) = ":"$ \wedge $\text{pos}(0) = \text{CD}$
 $\text{pos}(+1) = \text{NNS}$
 then *start-paren*
- Rule 3: **if** $\text{pos}(-1) \neq \text{DOT}$ \wedge $\text{pos}(0) = \text{DOT}$
 $\text{pos}(+1) \neq \text{DOT}$ \wedge $\text{pos}(+1) \neq \text{DOUBLEQUOTE}$
 then *end-sentence*
- Rule 4: **if** $\text{pos}(+2) = \text{VBD}$ \wedge $\text{word}(+1) = \text{"and"}$
 then *edu-break*
- Rule 5: **if** $\text{word}(+1) = \text{"until"}$ \wedge $\text{isThereAnyVerbBeforeNextPotentialBreak}$
 then *edu-break*
- Rule 6: **if** $\text{pos}(0) = ","$ \wedge $\text{previous-marker} = \text{"while"}$
 then *edu-break*
- Rule 7: **if** $\text{pos}(1) = \text{DOT}$
 then *nothing*

FIG. 6A

095401-0410

FIG. 7

Acc



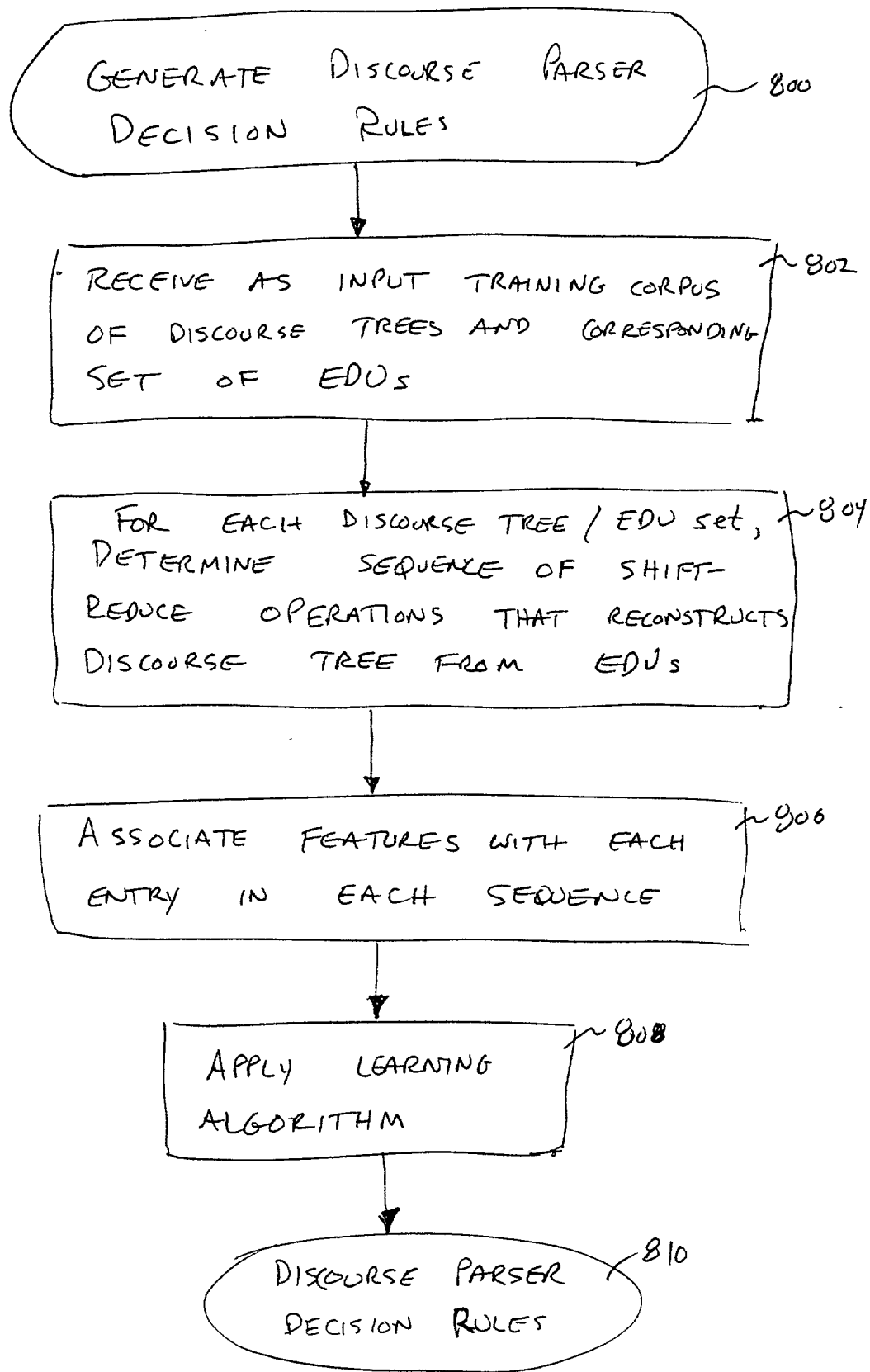


FIG. 8

- Rule 1: if $\text{lastTag}(\text{Top}-1) = \text{","} \wedge$
 $\text{position}(\text{firstUnit}(\text{Top}-1), \text{"if"}) = \text{'b'}$
 then REDUCE-CONDITION-SN
- Rule 2: if $\text{firstTag}(\text{Top}) = \text{WRB} \wedge$
 $\text{secondTag}(\text{Top}) \neq \text{VBG} \wedge$
 $\text{position}(\text{firstUnit}(\text{Top}), \text{"when"}) = \text{'b'} \wedge$
 $\text{sim}(\text{Top}, \text{Unit}) > 0.0793052$
 then REDUCE-BACKGROUND-CIRCUMSTANCE-NS
- Rule 3: if $\text{lastTag}(\text{Top}-1) = \text{NNS} \wedge$
 $\text{firstTag}(\text{Top}) = \text{IN} \wedge$
 $\text{hyponymy}(\text{Top}-1, \text{Top}) = \text{synonymy}(\text{Top}-1, \text{Top})$
 then REDUCE-BACKGROUND-CIRCUMSTANCE-NS
- Rule 4: if $\text{isParagraphEnd}(\text{Top}) \wedge$
 $\text{position}(\text{firstUnit}(\text{Top}), \text{"but"}) = \text{'b'}$
 then REDUCE-CONTRAST-NN
- Rule 5: if $\text{noTreesInStack} \leq 2 \wedge$
 $\text{noUnitsInList} = 0 \wedge$
 $\text{topRelation}(\text{Top}-1) \neq \text{TEXTUAL}$
 then REDUCE-TEXTUAL-NN

FIG. 8A

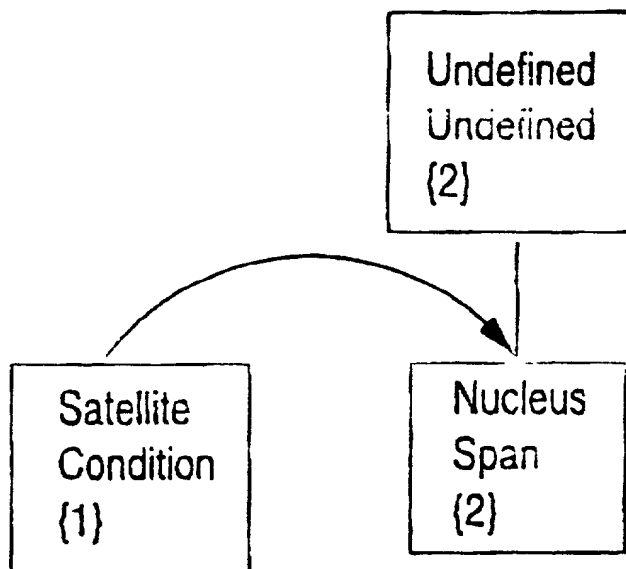


FIG. 8B

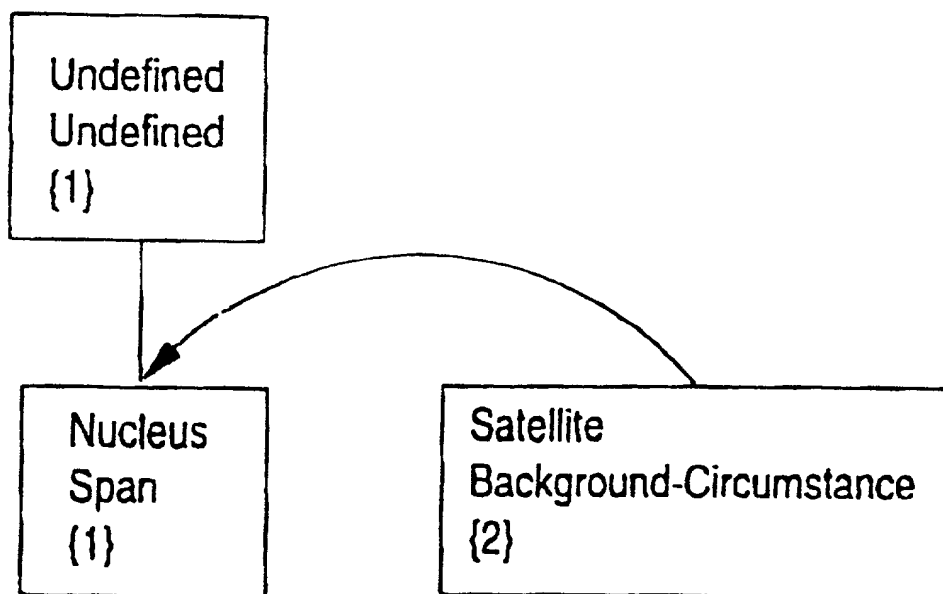


FIG. 8C

[Some of the executives who attended yesterday's session weren't a surprise. Tenneco Inc. Chairman Michael Walsh, for instance, is a staunch Democrat who provided an early endorsement for Mr. Clinton during the presidential campaign. Xerox Corp.'s Chairman Paul Allaire was one of the few top corporate chief executive officers who contributed money to the Clinton campaign. And other, such as Atlantic Richfield Co. Chairman Lodwick M. Cook and Zenith Electronics Corp. Chairman Jerry Pearlman, have also previously voiced their approval of Mr. Clinton's economic strategy.¹]

[But some faces were fresh. Norman Augustine, the chairman of defense contractor Martin Marietta Corp., is a registered Republican who has never stood behind Mr. Clinton. It was also the first formal show of support by Rand Araskog, the chairman of ITT Corp.²]

FIG. 8D

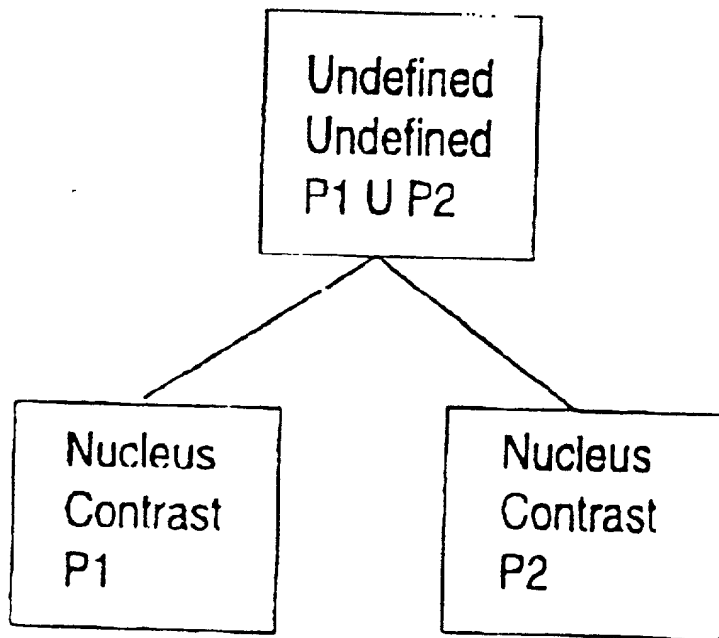
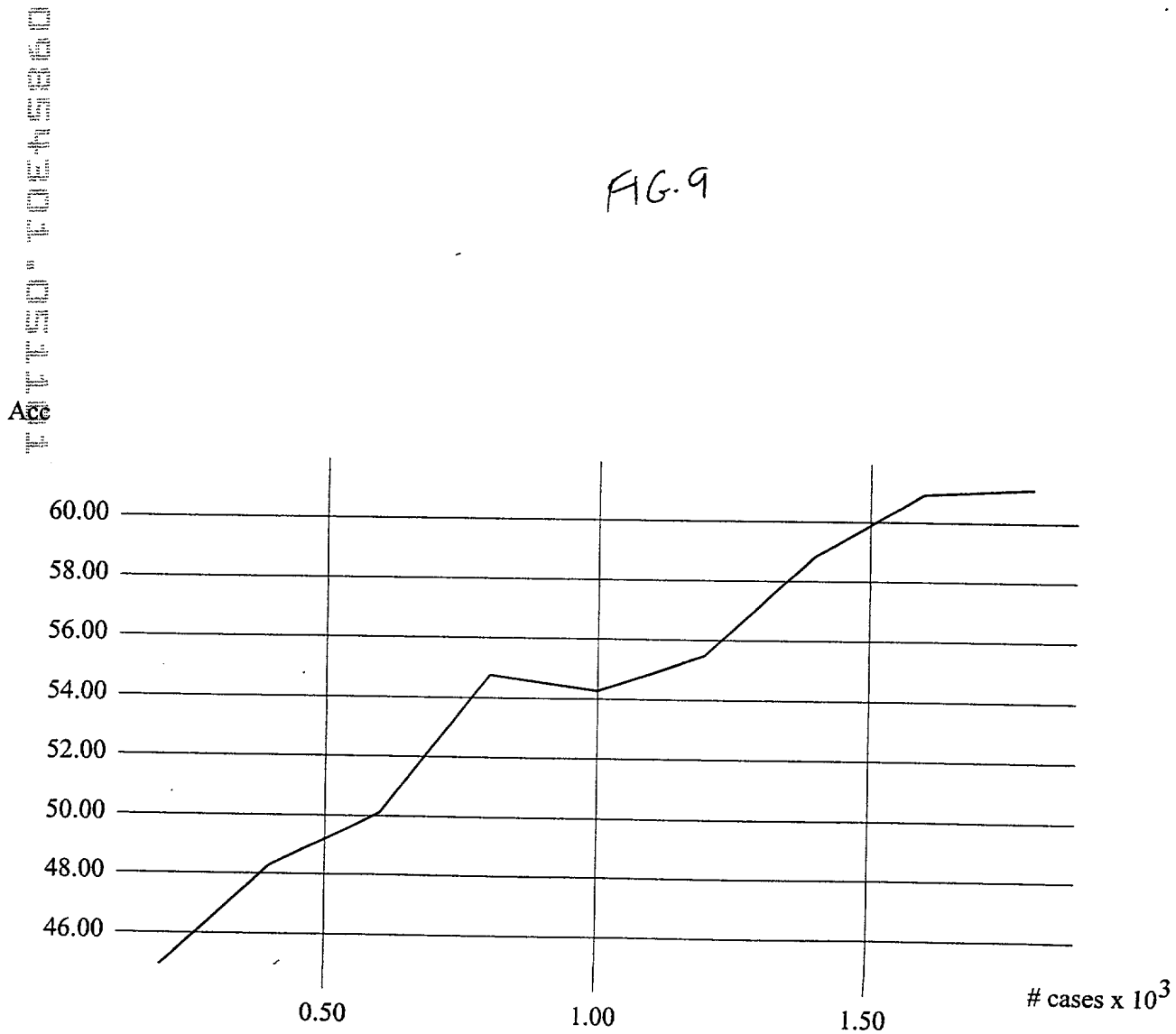


FIG. 8E

FIG. 9



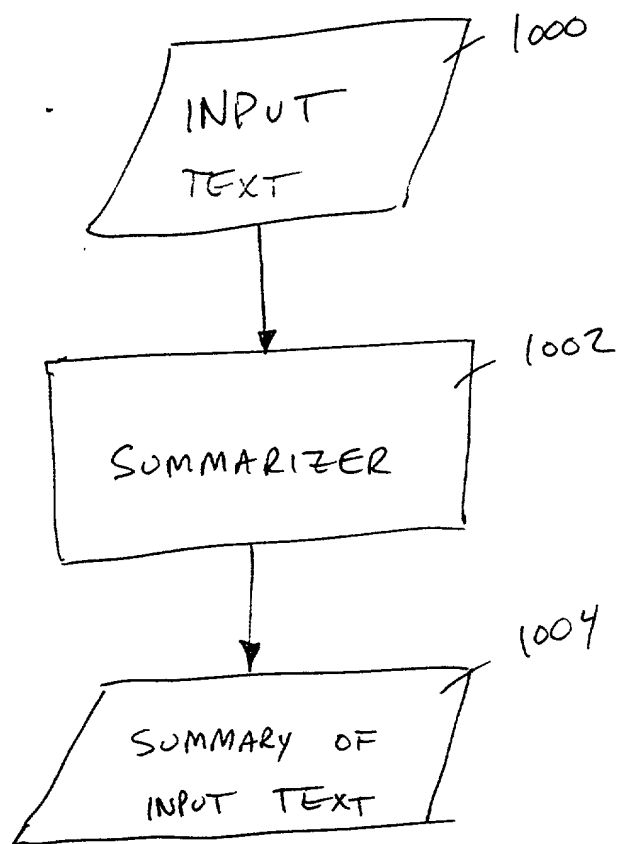


FIGURE 10

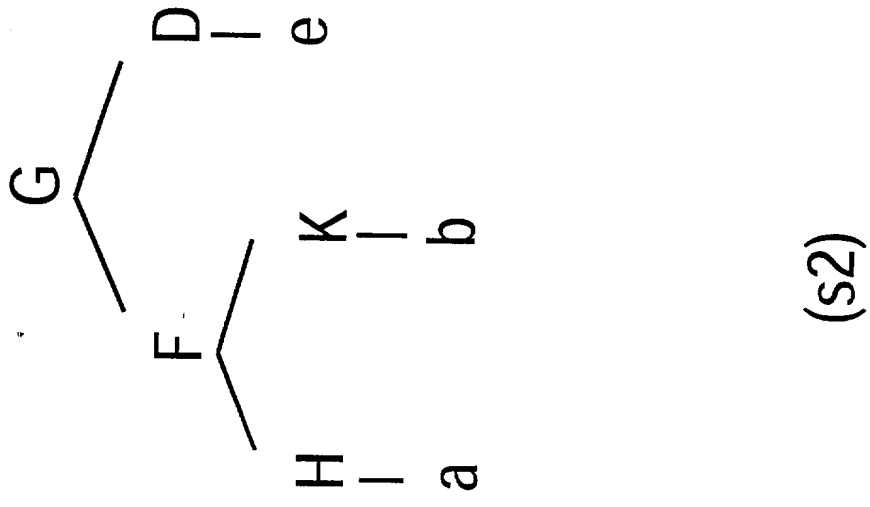
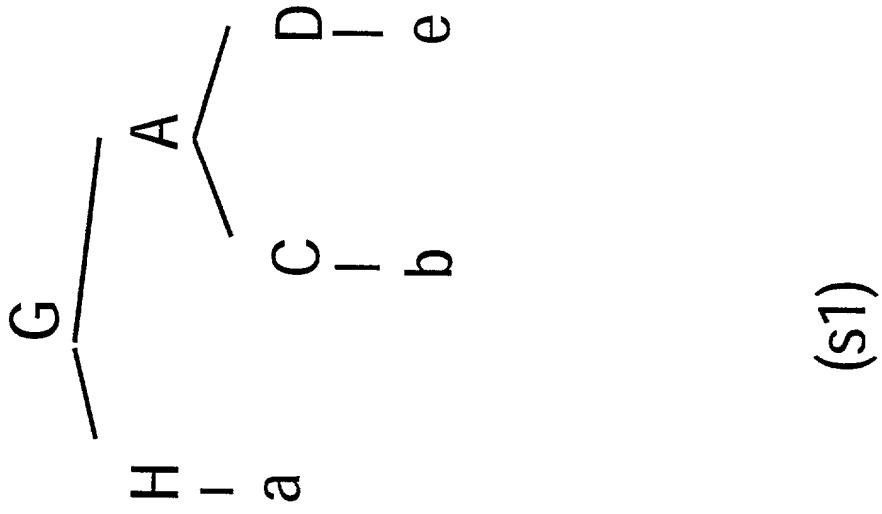
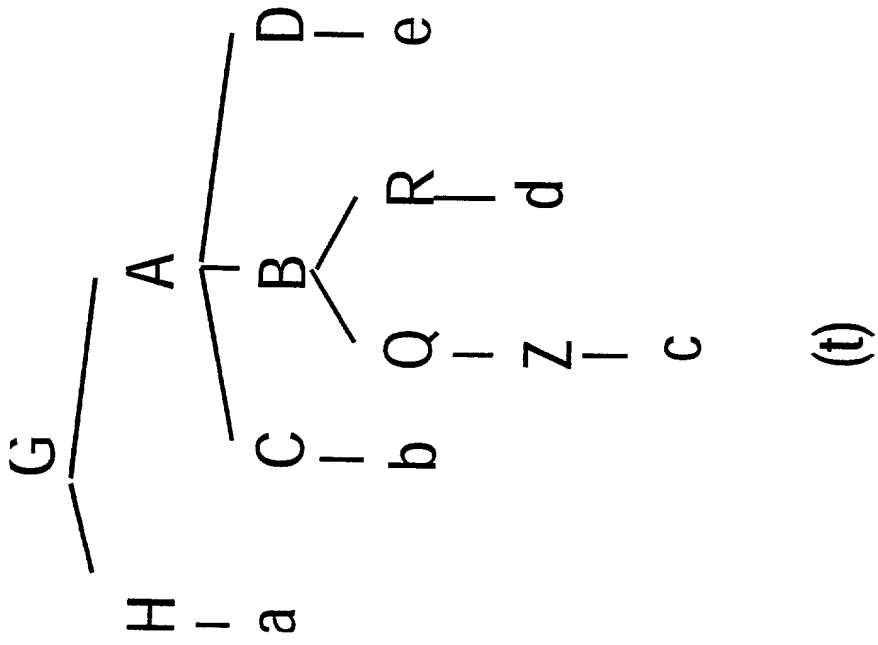


FIG. 11

*The documentation is typical of Epson quality: excellent.
Documentation is excellent.*

*All of our design goals were achieved and the delivered
performance matches the speed of the underlying device.
All design goals were achieved.*

*Reach's E-mail product, MailMan, is a message- manage-
ment system designed initially for VINES LANs that will
eventually be operating system-independent.*

MailMan will eventually be operating system-independent.

*Although the modules themselves may be physically and/or
electrically incompatible, the cable-specific jacks on them
provide industry-standard connections.*

Cable-specific jacks provide industry-standard connections.

Ingres/Star prices start at \$2,100.

Ingres/Star prices start at \$2,100.

FIG. 12

Adjusted negative log-probability of best
compression s at a particular length n

$$-\log P(s) P(t | s) / n$$

0.20
0.15
0.10

4

5

6

7

8

9

Compression length n

Advantage is distance .

Another advantage is distance .

Advantage of broadband is distance .

Another advantage of broadband is distance .

Finally another advantage of broadband is distance .

Finally, another advantage of broadband is distance .

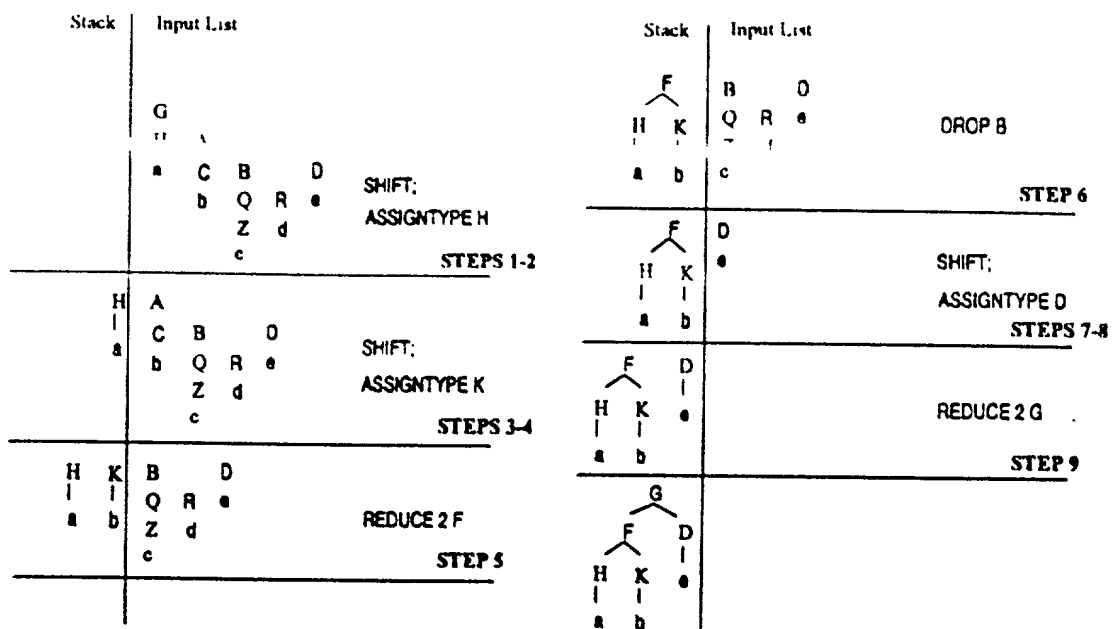


FIG. 14

Original:	Beyond the basic level, the operations of the three products vary widely.
Baseline:	Beyond the basic level, the operations of the three products vary widely.
Noisy-channel:	The operations of the three products vary widely.
Decision-based:	The operations of the three products vary widely.
Humans:	The operations of the three products vary widely.
Original:	Arborscan is reliable and worked accurately in testing, but it produces very large dxf files.
Baseline:	Arborscan and worked in, but it very large dxf.
Noisy-channel:	Arborscan is reliable and worked accurately in testing, but it produces very large dxf files.
Decision-based:	Arborscan is reliable and worked accurately in testing very large dxf files.
Humans:	Arborscan produces very large dxf files.
Original:	Many debugging features, including user-defined break points and variable-watching and message-watching windows, have been added.
Baseline:	Debugging, user-defined and variable-watching and message-watching, have been.
Noisy-channel:	Many debugging features, including user-defined points and variable-watching and message-watching windows, have been added.
Decision-based:	Many debugging features.
Humans:	Many debugging features have been added .

Fig. 15

Beyond that basic level, the operations of the three products vary widely (1514588)

Beyond that level, the operations of the three products vary widely (1430374)

Beyond that basic level, the operations of the three products vary (1333437)

Beyond that level, the operations of the three products vary (1249223)

Beyond that basic level, the operations of the products vary (1181377)

The operations of the three products vary widely (939912)

The operations of the products vary widely (872066)

The operations of the products vary (748761)

The operations of products vary (690915)

Operations of products vary (809158)

The operations vary (522402)

Operations vary (662642)

FIG. 16

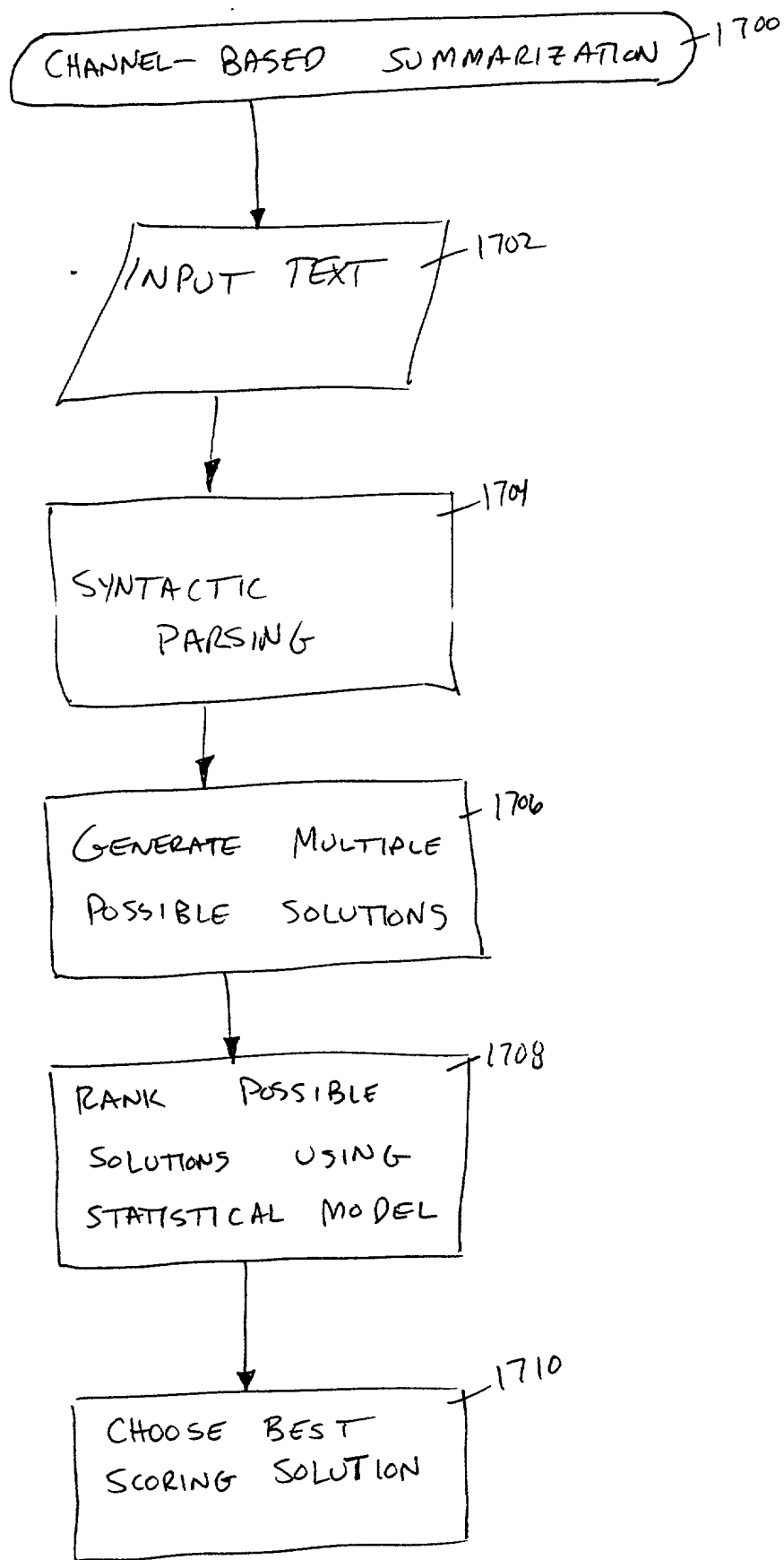


FIG. 17

CHANNEL-BASED SUMMARIZER TRAINING 1800

INPUT TRAINING SET
(LONG-SHORT TEXT PAIRS) 1802

SYNTACTIC PARSING 1804

IDENTIFY CORRESPONDING
SYNTACTIC NODES
(GENERATE DATABASE OF EVENTS) 1806

NORMALIZE EVENTS
TO GENERATE PROBABILITIES 1808

STATISTICAL
LEARNING
MODEL 1810

FIG.18

Rule 1: IF previous operation was not "Reduce" AND

previous operation was not "Shift" AND

previous operation was not "AssignType" AND

the input list starts with a syntactic constituent of type WHPP

THEN drop from the input list the words subsumed by WHPP.

Rule 2: IF there is only one tree in the stack AND

previous operation was "Reduce" AND

the syntactic label of the tree in the stack is NP-A AND

the input list starts with a syntactic constituent of type WHNP

THEN drop from the input list the words subsumed by WHNP.

Rule 3: IF previous operation was "Drop" AND

the input list starts with a syntactic constituent of type ADJP AND

the input list does not start with a syntactic constituent of type NP

THEN drop from the input list the words subsumed by ADJP.

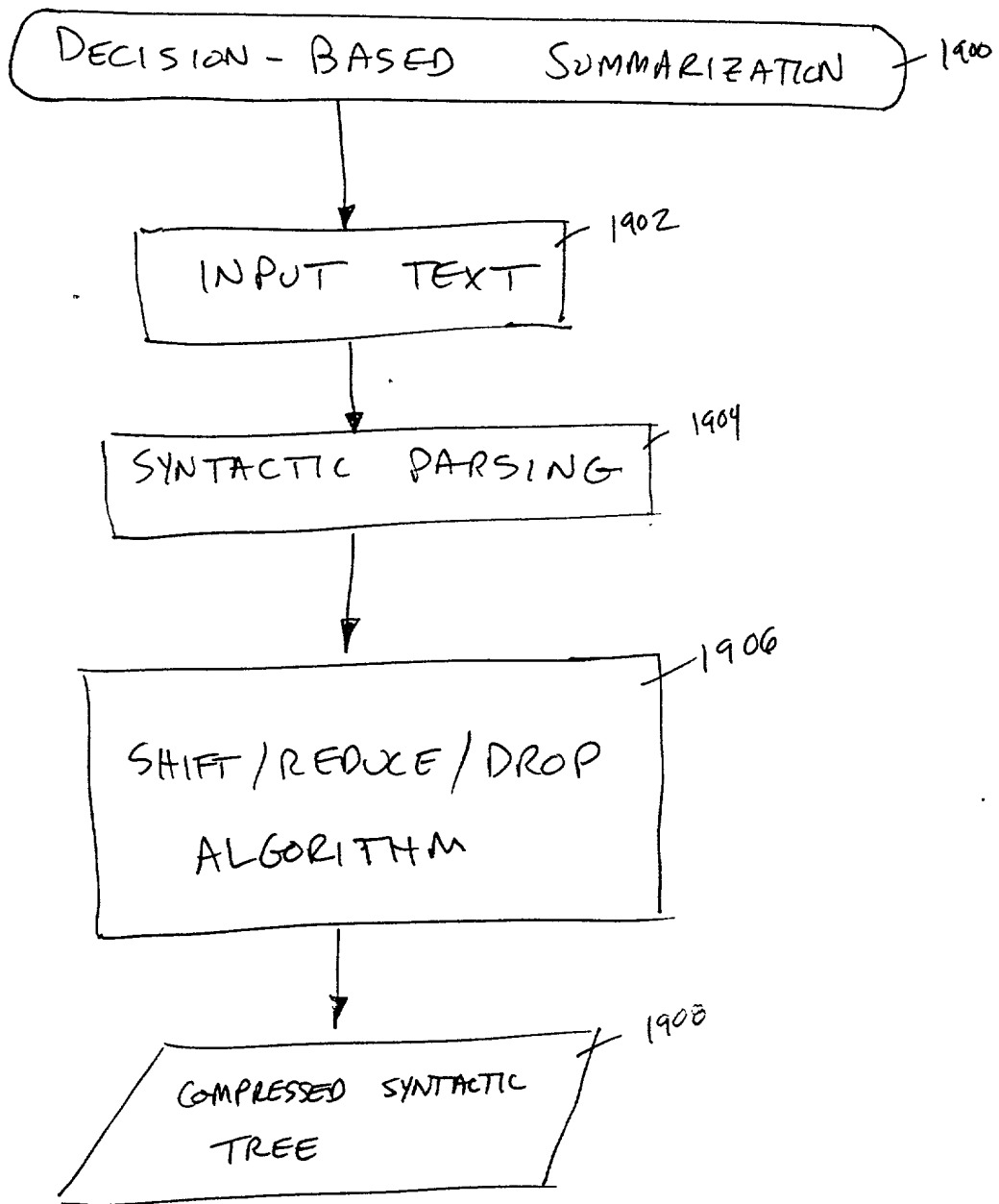


FIG. 19

DECISION-BASED SUMMARIZER TRAINING

2000

INPUT TRAINING SET
(LONG-SHORT TEXT PAIRS)

2002

SYNTACTIC PARSING

2004

DETERMINE SEQUENCE
OF SHIFT-REDUCE-DROP
OPERATIONS THAT CONVERT
LONG TEXT INTO SHORT TEXT

2006

ASSOCIATE FEATURES
WITH LEARNING CASES

2008

APPLY LEARNING
ALGORITHM

2010

DECISION RULES

2012

FIG. 20

2025-10-10 10:50:50